

## Acts of Woodrow Wilson Again Approved by People

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-seventh President of the United States and eighth Chief Executive from Virginia, was 59 years old December 28, last year. The little town of Staunton, in the State which has been the mother of more Presidents than any other, has the honor of having been his birthplace.

Whether history will hold Mr. Wilson to have been one of our greatest Presidents only posterity may know. Americans today are too close to the events of his administration to give an impartial opinion. It is safe to say, however, that among his important works as a statesman so far have been, first, his conquest of the New Jersey bosses when governor of that State; second, the present tariff law; third, the Federal Reserve Bank Act; and fourth, the diplomatic negotiations growing out of the European war.

Although Mr. Wilson is a Southerner born and bred, he has spent most of his active career in the North. His grandfather was James Wilson, a Scotchman, who settled in Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson's ancestry is almost entirely Scotch and Scotch-Irish. James Wilson left Philadelphia for Steubenville, Ohio, where he established a newspaper and practiced law.

### Saw Civil War Scenes.

Here the President's father, Joseph R. Wilson, was born. Later he moved to Staunton. He married Jessie Woodrow. The future President's parents moved to Georgia when the boy was about 2 years old, and there his youthful eyes saw scenes of the troubled events of the civil war.

After the war the family moved to South Carolina, where Woodrow spent a year in Davidson College. He remained at home the next year, and in 1875 entered Princeton University. Here he proved a splendid student. His specialties were political economy, history and debating.

He sprang into notice on one occasion when chosen in the preliminary contest to represent his college in debate against a rival. Young Wilson was just a freshman when he saw the subject was "Protection Versus Free Trade." The Princetonians were to uphold protection. As Wilson was an ardent free trader, he refused to compete, a brave act both because he saw up the chance of winning a coveted prize and because his attitude made him unpopular with some of the students.

He also drew notice while a student in Princeton by an article in the International Review, in which he condemned the secret committee practices of Congress.

### Had Famous Classmates.

Among his classmates when he was graduated in 1879 were Mahlon C. Pitney, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and William F. McCombs, who managed Wilson's first contest for the Presidency.

In 1880, Wilson entered the University of Virginia to study law. He also debated again at the Glee Club.

After two years, Wilson was admitted to the bar and with another young man started the law firm of Henick & Wilson in Atlanta, Ga. Business does not seem to have been very profitable, however.

In 1883, Wilson entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore to study history and political economy and obtain the degree of doctor of philosophy. At Johns Hopkins he also published his first book, "Congressional Government," an elaboration of his Princeton essay mentioned above. On June 24, 1885, married Miss Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga.

Now came three years as instructor at Bryn Mawr and then two years at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. While at Wesleyan he published his second book, "The State," and also delivered occasional lectures at Johns Hopkins.

### Entered Princeton in 1890.

In the fall of 1890 he began his long association with Princeton University. He entered the faculty to take a chair of jurisprudence and politics, and in 1892 was elected president. In his early years at Princeton he completed his greatest work, "History of the American People."

As President of Princeton he was a national figure and constantly in the public prints. He fought the aristocratic traditions of the university with much energy. He totally changed the social life of the students, introducing many ideas taken from the great British universities.

Certain New Jersey political bosses thought he would be a useful man as governor. Mr. Wilson did not seek the nomination, but when the Democratic Convention chose him, he declared it his duty to accept.

### He proved a remarkable campaigner.

The bosses who had picked him as their candidate smiled when he told the people

that if elected he would consider himself the leader of the State's democracy. They thought he did not mean it. But Mr. Wilson had not long been governor when they found out their mistake. To their surprise, the ex-college president proved somewhat of a radical, condemning the State's legislature and refusing to mind the bosses.

### Advocated New Ideas.

He espoused the initiative and referendum, stating that the views he had held against these innovations while lecturer at Princeton, had been mistaken. The result of Wilson's term as governor (1911-1913) was a series of anti-monopoly laws, called the "Seven Sisters," a primary election law, corrupt practice act, employers' liability act, public utilities act, municipal commission government act and sterilization act.

Mr. McCombs appears to have been the "original" Wilson man. He was sure to see in the energetic governor "presidential timber." He began to line up his friends and came to the Baltimore Democratic convention of 1912, with a few pledged delegates.

That convention developed into a protracted struggle. Champ Clark had more than a majority of votes on the tenth ballot, but Mr. Wilson's vote kept growing until on the forty-sixth ballot he received the necessary two-thirds.

With William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt dividing his opponents, Mr. Wilson was easily elected. On his entry into office he immediately took up the question of changing the tariff and the Underwood act was the result. The credit for this should go mostly to Mr. Wilson.

### Believes in Democracy.

Mr. Wilson believes in personal contact between the people and their officials. He put this idea into effect by going to the Capitol to read his messages to Congress, breaking all precedents in this respect.

The Mexican troubles have engaged a large share of President Wilson's attention. He decided the Mexicans should be allowed to put their house in order without outside interference. But when Huerta insulted the American flag at Tampico and refused to salute as a repatriation, the President ordered the seizure of Mexico's chief seaport, Vera Cruz.

This soon forced the abdication of Huerta. Venustiano Carranza, Huerta's successor, demanded that the American troops withdraw and the President ordered Vera Cruz evacuated.

Disorder continued. American property was destroyed and American lives lost. Then Francisco Villa, the leader who was for a time the strongest figure in the republic, and who had a grudge against the American President, made a night raid on Columbus, N. Mex., killed about eighteen Americans and escaped to his fastnesses.

President Wilson sent an expeditionary force into Mexico and mobilized the National Guard along the border. This is the situation today. A joint American-Mexican commission has been trying to come to a settlement and is still sitting.

### Japan Threatened Trouble.

Japan threatened trouble over the California exclusion law, but the President smoothed over the difficulty.

The Federal Reserve law is one of the President's most undoubted successes. The new money system has stood the test of troublous times and come through without difficulty.

The great European war which broke out in August, 1914, brought a string of serious problems for the President. First there were the acts of partisans of the warring nations in this country, who committed many unneutral acts of violence. These have now almost entirely ceased. Second, the holding up of ocean mails and freight by the entente allies irritated the nation and is still a sore point. Third, and most menacing, was the controversy with Germany over the latter's right to torpedo merchant steamers without warning. President Wilson finally exacted a promise from the Kaiser's government to observe the law.

Mr. Wilson also took a great interest in the bill for government merchant vessels, which failed of passage two years ago, but was enacted in modified form by the last session of Congress.

Mr. Wilson's first wife died August 6, 1914. She left three daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. William F. McAdoo, and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. On December 18, 1915, Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, of Washington, D. C.



WE may live without poetry, music and art;  
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;  
We may live without friends; we may live without books;  
But civilized man cannot live without

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*Imperial*  
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Champagne

However much the life of man may depend on cooks—champagne life, bouquet, utter deliciousness of flavor and purity reach their supremacy in Cook's Imperial.

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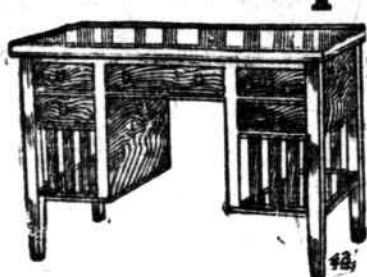
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## HERALD'S READY REFERENCE TO APARTMENTS

<b>ROYDON</b> 1619 R Street N. W.	1 room and bath, 3 rooms, and bath, 4 & 5 rooms, b.	\$22.50 \$30.00 \$40.00	Manager on Premises W. P. Metcalf, 1306 Eye St. N. W.	Just west of 10th st. Fireproof. Strictly up-to-date. Large outside rooms and porches. Superior service. Both car lines. Furnished if desired.
<b>WILLARD COURTS</b> Corner 17th and Willard Streets.	1 room and bath, 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms and bath.	\$22.50 \$30.00 \$40.00	J. K. Ruth, on premises.	New apartment; all large outside rooms; two electric elevators, telephones in each apartment with all night service; furnished and unfurnished.
<b>THE LACLEDE.</b> 1223 Vermont Avenue.	4 and 5 rooms and bath.	\$40.00 \$50.00	The F. H. Smith Co., 815 25th St. Telephone Main 6064	Modern 7-story fireproof apartment house in desirable downtown location; elevator; and garden.

**THE CLUB PLAN.**  
Furniture, Rugs and Kitchen Cabinets  
—the club plan associates lowest prices  
with deferred payments.

## Samples Etc.



Office—on Fourth Floor.

**Library Tables**  
\$12.00 to \$12.50 \$14.00 to \$14.50  
\$18.00 to \$18.50 \$20.00 to \$20.50  
\$25.00 to \$25.50

**Settees Reduced**  
\$55.00 to \$55.00 \$30.00 to \$16.00  
\$31.00 to \$22.50 \$16.00 to \$12.95  
\$21.00 to \$15.00 \$11.50 to \$9.50

## Arm Chairs

\$32.00 to \$32.100 \$10.50 to \$8.50  
\$24.50 to \$19.75 \$10.00 to \$8.00  
\$16.00 to \$13.50 \$8.00 to \$7.00  
\$15.00 to \$12.00 \$7.00 to \$6.00  
\$12.00 to \$10.50 \$6.00 to \$5.00

Palais Royal—Fourth Floor.

*The Palais Royal*

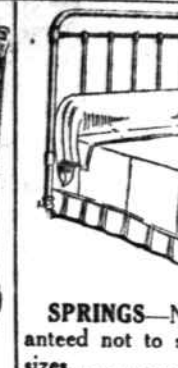
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G Street.

**ESTIMATES FURNISHED.**  
Upholstery and Drapery Work, Shades, Cushions, etc.—made to order by experts on the premises.  
Second Floor.

**Special \$2.95 Today**

Solid oak, dining chair, boxed frame, leatherette seat.



**Simmons Bed \$4.75**

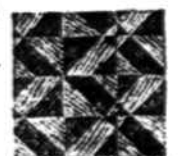
Steel, white enameled. All sizes. Guaranteed—a new bed for any that fails to give satisfactory service.

**MATRESSES**—All sizes, closely tufted; 45 pounds in weight. \$8.75

**Linoleum Remnants—Square yd., 29c**

Values to 80c; at only 29c per yard, with choice of tile, wood and conventional patterns; lengths up to 15 yards; ample quantity for today's sale.

**EXTRA**—Superior Inlaid Linoleum; \$1.25 quality, at 59c per square yard.



## Men's Shop Saturday Program

Two very special purchases on sale today.

**Men's Cravats Values to \$2.00. 79c**

183 Silk Cravats, accordion knitted and crochet effects, in black and colors; plain and in combination. Best of \$1.00 to \$2.00 neckwear at 3 for \$2.25; each, 79c.

**Suits and Overcoats at \$14.50 to \$25**

Comparison will prove this Men's Shop values superlatively best. Drop in today. Everything on street floor. G street—two doors east of Eleventh.

## Blanket Bath Robes

For Men

258 of them from a maker retiring from business, bought and offered at fractional prices.

**\$6.50 Robes, \$4.95 \$3.50 Robes, \$2.85**

The stock of the Searle Manufacturing Company, of Troy, N. Y. High-class, Man-tailored Bath Robes of double-face blankets, with shawl or high collars, girdle, etc. On sale this morning in two lots, at \$4.95 and \$2.85 for choice.

Palais Royal Men's Shop—Street Floor, Near G Street Door.

## Services of T. R. Marshall Of High Value to Public

Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall, now re-elected to a second term of four years in his high office, has presided over the deliberations of the Senate for three years. He has not thrust himself much into the public notice, although his quaint sayings and merry quips on life often supply piquant paragraphs for the newspapers.

But these who follow the national legislature closely know that Mr. Marshall has shown marked ability as a presiding official. The Vice Presidency is rated too low by most Americans. It is an important place, and Mr. Marshall has found plenty of opportunities to do great public service since he has been in Washington.

Mr. Marshall, like many other leaders of the nation, is a strong combination of magnetic personality and scholarly thoroughness. He is perfectly content to spend the hours reading a good book, but proves his steel when duty calls him to the arena of public life.

**Native of Indiana.**  
The Vice President was born in North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana, March 14, 1854, and is therefore now 62 years old. He comes of distinguished ancestry, being a direct descendant through his mother of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and a grandnephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Marshall's father was a prosperous physician.

After completing his preliminary training in the public schools, young Marshall entered Wabash College, where he was graduated in 1878. Then he studied law in the office of a judge at Fort Wayne.

In 1874 he moved to Columbia City, Ind., and on March 14, 1875, the day he was 21 years old, he was admitted to the bar. He soon proved an erudite and skillful lawyer and built up a lucrative practice.

### Elected to Governorship.

When some of his friends proposed nominating him for governor in 1908 there was considerable objection on the part of political leaders of the Democratic party, who considered him too little known. But these objections were overcome, Mr. Marshall was nominated, made a splendid campaign and was elected. He proved one of the strongest governors the Hoosier State had ever had.

Mr. Marshall took a strong stand against the centralization of American governmental power at Washington. Especially did he contend that the regula-

tion of monopolies should be, as far as possible, in the hands of the States.

Four years ago, after Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, had been picked to lead the Democratic hosts to battle, the Baltimore convention selected Mr. Marshall as the best running mate to be found west of the Alleghenies. He proved a mighty campaigner, as he has again this year, and his speeches had much to do with Democratic success.

### Russian Aero Shot Down.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—Near Tatarow, in the Carpathian Mountains, an Austro-Hungarian airman shot down a Russian Neuport biplane, the war office announced today.

### THANKSGIVING DAY.

Once more the liberal year laughs out O'er richer stores than gems of gold; Once more with harvest song and shout Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings, Like Ruth, among her garnered sheaves; Her lap is full of goodly things, Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

And let these altars, wreathed with flowers, And piled with fruits awake again Thanksgivings for the golden hours, The early and the latter rain.

—Whittier.

Canada has a herd of 2,077 buffalo, owned by the Dominion Government.

## Here's the Prescription

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